# HOLLY SPRINGS GAZETE.

"VERITAS NIHIL VERETUR, NISI AESCONDI."

## BY THOS. A. FALCONER.

# THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1841.

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#### molly springs gazzrie

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be continued till ordered out and charged accordingly. to be paid down or assumed by a responsible name in town. Letters addressed to the Editor, on business with the office

Treash must be paid for all JOB WORK done at this of

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

discharge of the duties with which the People have charged | The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacred- ain, and advantageously to the United States. us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general ly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntaplenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited ment of Great Britain.

citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspon- on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for be laid before Congress. the judgment of the Court, been regularly discharged.

the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death When border collision come to receive the sanction, or to be in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will and demanding the discharge of M'Leed upon the ground that United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all naif engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his tions, and to fulfil all the duties good neighborhood towards receive the stipulated payments. she could be answered by a Government, the powers of which desire would lead them to denythe right of any foreign power concluded and signed at Washington on the 29th March, 1840, negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run, has are distributed among its several departments by the funda- to invade their boundary with an armed force. The corres- and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the U. S. The trea- presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its bemental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual arraigned for a criminal offence, before the courts ation; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope of either can obtain his di-charge, is by the independent action | that the British Government will see the propriety of renounc-

tionally do so, for the removal, at their commencement, and at if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages, the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and ex-

this Department, are herewith communicated.

steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruc-tion of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her terri-Announcing candidates for office will be-State \$10-Courty \$5; ment, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment | punishment, others of an opposite character. government the power, except in case of the most argent and portance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

surround us, and who has so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes buman and social happiness let us ever remember our dependence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine providence.

Since your last adjournment Alexander Me Lord a British. Government, has been answered in the only way in which those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very set them in the affair at Schlosser,

prosecution pending in a State court: yet there, no more than Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that Gov- of the King at the occurrence, here, can the Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody ernment to visit and detain vessels sailing under the Convention with Texas, to ment, under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge can flag and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has to the spirit of compromise which prevailed among its framers The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have concluded its labors; but the final report of the commission of -jarring and discordant opinions could only have been be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and experienced considerable increase, and have become an object the U. S. has not been received. It is understood, however, reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism which promited of much importance, and it is the duty of this Government to that the merilian line, as traced by the commission, lies some conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit In cases of this kind, a Government becomes politically responsible only when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this prin- into the maritine code, at the mere will and pleasure of other of Louisiana and Arkausas. ciple, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation | The U.S. cannot but take a deep interest in whatever re- imposition of burthens not really necessary for that object Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to any one, or all the names of the Earth, without our consent. lates to the young but growing Republic. Settled principally In imposing duties, however, for the purposes of revenue, a to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme | We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of by emigrants from the United States. we have the happiness | right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his ap- that code; and when we are given to understand as in this inplication for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United stance, by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other destined to flourish, under wise institutions and wholesome exists. Otherwise the government would be placed in the States, or to submit his case to the decision of a Jury, preferred nations cannot be executed without the establishment and laws; and that, through its example, another evidence is to be condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liber- enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be apation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his plied without our consent, we must employ a language neichoice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, ther of equivocal import, or susceptible of misconstruction. will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an African seas, under the flag of that country, are not responsi-American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to ble for the abuse or unlawful use of the flag by others; nor United States; and we can do no other than contemplate its Congress the propriety, and in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions because the propriety and in some degree, the necessity, of the latter than the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions the desired while provisions and the desired while provisions are the desired while provisions and the desired while provisions by law, so far as they may constitute the desired while provisions are the desired while provisions and the desired while provisions are the desired while provisions and the desired while provisions are the desired while provisions and the desired while provisions are the desired while provisions and the desired while provisions are the desired while provisions and the desired while provisions are the desired while provisions are the desired while pro

This government has manifested its repugnance to the slave charged with the maintainance of peace, and the preservation fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its conof a micable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought tinuance, and against its own citizens, who might so far forto possess, without question all reasonable and proper means get the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, of maintaining the of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of Counter the states and proper means get the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked training the one and preserving the other. Whilst just it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Uncondign punishment. Many of the States composing this Uncondign punishment of the civilized world for its suppression, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this governshould now enter into treaties containing mutual stipu-In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United Scates, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States and lations upon the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for yond the limits of the United States and lations upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States and lations upon the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for on the limits of the United States and lations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session, at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last will at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last will at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last will at the time appointed for the time appointed for that purpose, in January last will at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last will at the time appointed for the time appointed for that purpose, in January last will at the time appointed for the time appointed for the United States are later to the time appointed for the time a yond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by these authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of proceedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to rights of the United States, than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Government and proper. Nor will I indulge a or of Vermont, as soon as the focts had be designed and commerce. The correspondence which passed between the Government of their respective ports of entry. I zens of the U. S., upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazillian Government policy are, in all respects, and other causes, are still not exercise as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a nently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that the gross of unstated to the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazillian Government policy are, in all respects, and other causes, are still nently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that the consideration of Congress, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention of Congress, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention of Congress, and the Senate of the U. S., providing from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to w Correspondence which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor or of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, are herewith comparison or or control or control or or control doubt but that the sense of justice of Great Britain will consider the disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which strain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which

tory, so wholly inconsistent with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Govern-trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with a condign suffered to its and privations, and exhibited an energy, which

of those who were p osecuting an unauthorized war against I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of the African slave-trade, and recommend all such alterations, penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their enof transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the campments, and harrassed them unceasingly. Numbers have of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no de- American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and proflibeen captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered. gree alters the real question at issue between the two govern- gate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not and have been transported to join their brethern on the lands ments. This government can never concede to any foreign long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its im-

extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence cer at the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and persons or destroy the property of those who may have vio- between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the sub- expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all lated the municipal laws of such foreign government, or have ject so interesting to several of the southern states, of the rice the other Indian tribes, we are enjoying the blessings of peace In coming together, fellow-citizens, to enter again upon the disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Brit- Our duty, as well as our best interests, prompt us to observe.

prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of eivil city acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of the progress which had then been made exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the and religious liberty, with unexampled means of education, duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but in negotiating a convention between this government and that great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them knowledge, and improvement. Through the year which is affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question alone, can the untutored child of the forest be induced to listen now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and ready to vindicate at all hazards, than, the people and govern- of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two coun- to its teachings. tries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the The Secretary of the State, on whom the acts of Congress some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear object has been accomplished since last year; but this is ow- have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the in general the health of the People has been preserved, and that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile in- ing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of taking of the 6th Census, or enumerations of the inhabitants we are called upon, by the highest obligations of duty, to re tent, or had made common cause with those who were in the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its con- of the United States, will report to the two Houses the pronew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who occupancy of Navy Island, then so far as he is concerned, clusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as possi- gress of that work. The enumeration of persons has been has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his ble. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17 0 30, 453, making an

sideration that, in 1833, a treaty was negotiated between the and it is now submitted, whether it would not be advisable to of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the ing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been two governments, and ratified on the part of Belgium. The amend the law by making what remains undisposed of payrepresentative of that government, at Washington, informs the able at a more distant day. If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently Department of State that he has been instructed to give expla- Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take to be entered a nolle prosequi, which is not the case taken place between the American Minister at the Court of nations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of daties. I beg leave with the Executive power of the United States upon a St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign of the late treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret to say, that, in the performance of that most delicate operation,

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts in, or between those countries, are Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its charged with the maintread wi of nations, and rising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them might lead them justby to anticipate, as constantly giving occasions, also, directly or in-directly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resorts practice, under any regulations that Congress may adopt. hither for purporses of commercial intercorse, and as retarding | refer more particularly to that relating to the home valuation reparation for wrongs already committed, some of which are |-A difference in value of the same atticles to some extent, will by no means of recent date.

at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last will which are likely to arise, from the differences in opinion a-probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that mong the numerous appraisers of merchandize.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you any American citizen engaged in the prosecution of lawful that it is hoped, the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit to an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline Commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, wards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would

in any other war, would have won for them unfading laurely.

hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant offiin all our intercourse with them, fidelity in fulfilling our en-At the opening of the last annual session, the President in- gagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British | cognise it as an admissible practice that each government, in and it is expected soon to report the results of its examinations | port of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congression subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which, to the Department of State. The report, when received, will at the Extra Session, was \$987,345,03. The receipts into dence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which the first three quarters of this year, from the failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, all sources, amount to 23,467,052,52. The estimated receipts the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has under outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, the interest due under the Convention of 1834, for the settle- for the fourth quarter, amount to 86,943,095 25, amounting may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a ment of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty to \$30,410,107 77; and making, with the balance in the Great Britain having made kown to this Government that remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or over- of the Executive to call the particular attention of that govern Treasury, on the first of January last, \$31,397,519 80. The

of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating made the authority of either Government, general war must of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, amount to \$7,290,724 73 - thus making a total of \$32,025. from the authorities of the British Government, in Canada be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the from the result of which, it is trusted that those of our citizens | 070 70; and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the first of

> Of the loan of \$12,000,000 which was authorized by Con-A treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium was gress at its late session, only \$5,432,726 88 have been This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the con- For that reason the foreign market has not been resorted to

any sensible diminution in the amount imported

So also the Government may be justified in so discrimina ting, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well founded objection can exist against them. It might be esteemed desirable that no such argumentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent, the maximum rate established by the Com promise act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June necessarily, exact at different ports-but that is altogether in-

quired the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification lished as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation by the Ecuadorian Executive. A Convention which has been concluded with the Republic slightest imputation on their henesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers in favor of their respective ports of entry. I